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PART III—Section I

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Dated 14th October 1954.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Subject.—Forfeiture of the English publication entitled—"American Military Aid to Pakistan—(Its full Implications)".

No. S.R. 5710-P & I. 18-54-2. The accompanying copy of Notification No. H.G.T. 78-132—52, dated 22nd September 1954, together with a copy of its enclosure, received from the Assistant Secretary (Home) to Government of Himachal Pradesh Home Gazette and Transport Department, Simla, on the above subject, is hereby republished for general information.

HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT

Home Gazette and Transport Department.

Dated, Simla-4, the 22nd September, 1954.

No. HGT. 78-132—52. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (LVI of 1951) the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to declare that as the English publication entitled '*American Military Aid to Pakistan—(Its full Implications)*' written by Shri Salahuddin Ahmed, published by Shri Abdus Salam on behalf of Crescent Club from 37, Bishnucharan Dass Street, Dacca and printed by Shri G. A. Chowdhury, B.A., at Paramount Press, Ltd., Dacca, contains objectionable matter as defined in section 3 of the said Act, every copy of the said publication shall be forfeited to Government.

By Order,
SHIV SINGH,
Assistant Secretary (Home) to
Government, Himachal Pradesh.

Gist of the Booklet.

The English Booklet "*American Military Aid to Pakistan*" is written by Salahuddin Ahmed with a view to explain the implications of the Pact in its fullest detail to those who are ignorant in this respect and for removing the confusion created amidst some sections of world opinion that the Pact is meant for aggressive purposes. This booklet is published from East Pakistan by Abdus Salam on behalf of the Crescent Club from 37-Bishnucharan Dass Street, Dacca and printed by G. A. Chowdhury, B.A., at Paramount Press, Ltd., Dacca.

Advocating strongly in support of the Military Pact, the author says the primary motive which prompted the Government of Pakistan in asking, on February 22, 1954 for aid from U.S.A., which was readily agreed to on 25, February 1954, was to strengthen itself against possible aggressive designs of any neighbour nation and by creating a strong Muslim Bloc in the world, she endeavours to make her individuality felt among nations. He insists that despite the animosity of the Indian Parliament towards Pakistan the Pact has got to be signed since it is meant to do good only to Pakistan. The Pact does not mean the revision of the process of colonialism in Asia as expressed by Mr. Nehru but on the other hand it represents the wishes of the people of Pakistan to get stronger militarily and be not cowed down by the threats of the Indian Parliament where such irresponsible speeches like the one by Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Minister for Defence Organisation that 'Pakistan got her freedom because of India's pains' are made. Colonialism in fact shows itself revived only in a new form from the manoeuverings of India which has over-run aggressively parts of Kashmir, Hyderabad, Manavdar and Junagadh where the Musalmans have consequently lost their freedom. When Pakistan is strengthening herself to put a check upon this new form of colonialism from ushering in 'Nehru feels completely out of gear, and the world finds him shrieking'. "We have partially lost Kashmir through weakness; we shall gain it through strength'. He traces the cause of the Second World War as consisting in the full-stream-war-preparations of Germany and the comparative weakness of her neighbours and feels that in order that history is kept from repeating itself that like Germany, India over-running her weak neighbours. Further he thinks that accepting of economic aid from U.S.A. also amounts to the same thing as that of accepting Military Aid. India is not in a possition to purchase armaments from foreign countries on her own resources and therefore had to accept economic aid which only indirectly helps in the race for re-armament.

Giving an instance of the crime of being a weak nation the author illustrates that when the Nizam took a stand to remain independent and the Indian Union launched a Police Action over Hyderabad Pakistan's strength was mocked at when she could not come to the support of Hyderabad's cause. The boast of economic independence is meaningless if one is not powerful militarily. Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim have become the satellite countries of India and behind this policy of gradual expansionism is the Prime Minister of India Mr. Nehru who disguises this policy under the garb of a call for a 'Peace Area' in Asia and the Third Block or the Peace Block in International relations. Pakistan's Independence is equally threatened if she remains for long a weak nation. Giving an instance of the psychology of the Hindu mind the author quotes a sentence spoken by Maulana Azad in the Indian Parliament that the 'Hindu Mind is an example of narrowness' which has to a great extent been responsible for the partition of the sub-continent.

Lastly writing on the Kashmir issue, the author has to say that its solution has been made easier as negotiations are smoother between equal powers. He threatens upon the growing strength of Pakistan, that if India continues to hold on indefinitely in Kashmir, we cannot sit idle anymore however unpleasant the consequences might be. If Nehru by his intransigence, forces us to hazard a war in Kashmir, that will be a war of liberation of our own territory a war of self-defence and not of aggression against any. American arms received under the aid can definitely be utilised for our protection. Here is a concrete gain for us".

The balance of power in Asia—idea propounded by Nehru means nothing more than a weak Pakistan and a strong India and this balance Pakistan is now ready to smash. 'Should we remain weak just to suit the wishes of some country'? he asks.

This booklet directly accuses the foreign policy of India as characterised by expansionism over weaker nations of the neighbourhood and contains a threat to India that Pakistan would not sit idle if India continued to hold on Kashmir indefinitely and that she would be using the American arms received under the Military aid.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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